

CHALONER, NOT "LOONY" NOW, SEES 5TH AVE.

Revels in Transformation
of Thoroughfare in His
22 Years Absence.

CITY MOST BEAUTIFUL

Back From Banishment He
Marvels at Changes
Made for Better.

BEATS PARIS AND LONDON

But Our Girls With Bobtail
Hair and Skirts Conflict
With Art, He Asserts.

Back here after twenty-two years "another year," as he expressed it, John Armstrong Chaloner got his first look at the modern New York yesterday afternoon. And Mr. Chaloner's gift for expression did not fail him when he told of his feelings in his rooms in the old Brevoort Hotel last evening.

Mr. Chaloner was in a hurry, for his attorneys were waiting to consult with him in regard to the trial of a libel action for which United States Judge Hand permitted him to come here, despite the fact that the New York courts have adjudged him insane. But he crowded into a few minutes conversation enthusiasm and epigram enough about New York to supply the town's poetic boosters for a generation to come. He's enthusiastic about it all—except the women with bobbed hair and abbreviated skirts.

"The New York girl is charming," he said, "but God help her costume. When I was carried off to my other star twenty-two years ago women had two things—bust and waist. Now when I come back, so help me, they have neither. The most beautiful thing about the female form divine is its curves, is wiped out by the silly fashion of the day. "Bobbed skirts and bobbed hair. They go together. And both of them are lacking in dignity as a bobbed hair. Nothing that's bobbed can be dignified. I blame most of it on a Parisian man milliner who is the Bolshevik of fashion just as the futurists are the Bolsheviks of art. The futurists have no beauty in their souls; therefore they say beauty should not be created. They can't draw themselves, therefore they say that drawing is weakness, and they abolish it from their system. I can't say art for they are ugly, weak and brutal—and that's not art."

Girls' Feet Should Be Like Mice.

"I wonder if women realize what these short, tight skirts do to their feet. Women's feet are too big and nearly all of them are ugly in themselves. They were never meant for display. The poet had it right when he said: 'Let my feet be like mice peeping from beneath a petticoat.' "I'm a cynic," he said. "Not a pessimist, for pessimism is to give up hope of ever finding their ideal yet, but still hopes for it. And I've been made cynical by the way New York is treated. But I'm a New Yorker. On the maternal side I go back to old Peter Stuyvesant. I was born in the shadow of the old Fort Mifflin, now Lafayette place, in the home of William B. Astor, and no one has a better right than I to the pride I feel in the glories of New York."

"Why, when I left her twenty-two years ago the city was like a little girl—an awkward girl of 14. She gave promise of beauty, but that's all. I remember I came back to her it is like suddenly coming upon that lank fourteen-year-old girl as a ravishing belle of 19. She's gorgeous, stunning."

Since his sensational escape from Bloomingdale eighteen years ago, and Mr. Chaloner says he's the only man who ever successfully escaped from that institution, he has been living quietly on his farm near Charlottesville, Va. The Virginia courts have adjudged him insane and given him control of a certain amount of his property.

The New York courts, however, have always laid the decree against his sanity stand and he has never been able to return to the city because at any moment here he could have been picked up and recommitted to Bloomingdale.

Come Here for Libel Suit.

He has sued a newspaper for its comment on the death of a man who was killed in Mr. Chaloner's house in Virginia some time ago and Judge Hand has given him a writ of prohibition forbidding the authorities to touch him during the trial, for five days before and five days after.

He arrived in New York Friday night and went direct to the Brevoort. Thence he sallied forth yesterday afternoon for a drive up Fifth avenue, through the Park, down Broadway, to the Hippodrome and back to his hotel. He has not seen the other members of his family, "shortly" when he was in New York, sent the famous "Who's loony now?" telegram following the latter's marriage to Lina Cavalieri and the making over of his parents' estate.

Mr. Chaloner, who was once lieutenant-governor. It is not likely that he will see them.

"There is a gulf between me and those members of my family," he said decisively when asked about it last night. It was on his petition that he was adjudged insane.

But his aversion for his family did not dull his enthusiasm for his city. "Fifth avenue is magnificent," he said. "It is more magnificent than the Boulevard des Capucines in Paris. I know Paris and London like the palm of my hand, and I know that New York is handsomer than either of them in any part of either of them. It is on such a grand scale, so original, so imposing and so beautiful! Paris may be more uniform, but what she gains in symmetry she loses in originality."

"When Benjamin Constant, the French painter, was here in 1891 I asked him what he thought of Fifth avenue between

77TH'S PARADE TO BE MAKESHIFT; BAKER IS OVERRULED BY MARCH

"We Cannot Guarantee Division
Turnout," Says
Chief of Staff.

ALL UNITS TO APPEAR

As Each Regiment or Battalion
Arrives It Will
March Up Avenue.

RAINBOW FETE ALSO OFF

Famous Organization Will Not
Be Reviewed at Capital
as Planned.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Baker, who overruled the decision of Gen. March, Chief of Staff, and decided to permit the Seventy-seventh Division to parade in New York, appears to have been overruled himself by Gen. March and the question of the parade is again "up in the air." By way of compromise, it is probable that some sort of a makeshift parade will be arranged.

"The Seventy-seventh Division parade in New York is still a matter of adjustment," Gen. March said to-day. "The Department wants to permit the parade of as large units as possible in each city where the men come from and where the people have a right to see them. We do not purpose, however, to congest the demobilization camps around New York or any other port by holding divisions for any length of time. It would simply mean diverting ships to other ports where they did not have facilities to handle the men or slowing up demobilization from France."

"As a matter of fact, the Twenty-seventh Division occupied our camps around New York more than three weeks when we expected that they would not be there more than five days and it cost us \$275,000 to do it. With the best will in the world in this matter we cannot guarantee a division parade of the Seventy-seventh, but we will guarantee that every single unit of that division, that is the regiments, battalions and companies, will parade through the streets of New York city if they want to have them."

Officers reflecting Gen. March's view that Secretary Baker's announcement that there will be a parade of the Seventy-seventh will be only partly true. "Just as Gen. March originally announced, it will not be a real division parade," they say. On the other hand, those who support Mr. Baker's announcement of yesterday declare that regiments of the Seventy-seventh will be mobilized. Regiments of the Seventy-seventh will be mobilized. Regiments of the Seventy-seventh will be mobilized.

Mr. Baker's promise to have the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division parade at the national capital also has been overruled by Gen. March. "The Department has found it necessary definitely to decide that we cannot parade the Forty-second Division in Washington," Gen. March said. The original plan of having the Forty-second here was based upon the fact that this division was composed of units from all over the United States. It was expected that the President would review the division himself, but as time has gone on the President finds it impossible to be here when the Forty-second will be absent.

"It would be necessary to retain the division in camp for entirely too long," Gen. March said. "The smaller units will be paraded in the principal cities of their home States if this can be arranged. The entire division is expected in this country before May 1, Gen. March announced, under the present plan."

DRAFT BOARDS HERE CALL FOR PARADE

Conboy and Colleagues Say It
Is Imperative.

The doors of Secretary of War Baker's office were persistently banged all day yesterday by United States Senators.

Continued on Tenth Page.

\$432,093.91 Is Top Reached by Fund To-day

A BRIEF resume, but not by any means a story with a diagram and tables of figures, is published on page 1, section 4, to show the wonderful vitality of THE SUN Tobacco Fund, which goes ahead with its work of supplying American soldiers in the Army of Occupation and billeted on the eastern frontier of France.

Included in new contributions are gifts from a half dozen of the faithful "regulars" whose interest in the smoke fund continues to be keen and should serve as example to others to come forward with the money gifts which make the tobacco gifts certain.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

First Rainbow Division Units Quit the Rhine

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, April 5.—The Rainbow Division to-day began saying good-bye to the Rhine. Soon after 10 o'clock this morning the first train pulled out for Brest, carrying the Division Headquarters and the units attached to it.

The departure of the Forty-second is the first divisional movement of troops for home from the American area of occupation.

Three trains will leave the station near Strasbourg daily until April 11, when the last of the Rainbows will quit the Rhine. It is estimated the entire division will be on the Atlantic a few days later.

TROOPS RETURN AT FULL STRIDE

All Combat Divisions Except
First to Seventh Regulars
to Be Back by July 1.

214,348 LEFT IN MARCH

Of 632,000 Who Have De-

parted, More Than Half
Went Through Brest.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, April 5.—The homeward movement of the American Expeditionary Force attained its full stride last month and is maintaining it very well, so that by July 1 all the combat divisions except the First to the Seventh Regulars, who will compose the army of occupation if there is one there, will be back in the United States.

The Thirty-sixth, Eighty-first and Sixty-eighth, from the South and middle West, will be back in the United States by the end of the month. The Twenty-sixth, Thirty-fifth, Fifty-second, Seventy-seventh and Eighty-second divisions will be either home or on the way there.

During March 214,348 troops sailed, exceeding the estimate, which was 212,000. During April 221,000 are expected to sail. In March the 333d Infantry, which participated in the final Italian victory, sailed from Genoa. Since the armistice was signed eighteen divisions, including a number split up for replacement, have returned to the United States. Of the total of 632,000 men, more than half sailed from Brest.

FOUR U. S. AIRMEN KILLED IN FRANCE

Two of Victims Are From
New York City.

By the Associated Press.

TRIEVES, April 4 (delayed).—Lieut. Roderick Cole, observer, of Nesbitt, Mass.; Charles York, pilot, New York City; and Private John Salerno, New York City, American aviators, were killed Wednesday in an accident near Trieves.

An airplane squadron was flying at an altitude of 5,000 feet when the plane crashed together. In falling they struck a third plane, causing a forced landing and injuring the pilot and observer.

SMUTS ARRIVES AT BUDAPEST.

Entente Forces Vienna to Act to
Shut Out Bolsheviks.

LONDON, April 5.—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the special envoy of the Allies to investigate the situation in Hungary, arrived at Budapest Friday.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, April 5.—Entente Mission here has demanded of the Bolsheviks sent by the Hungarian Republic to Vienna be expelled. German Austria has requested that Hungary recall these men.

VON ECKHARDT'S SHIP HALTED BY BRITISH

Spy Chief Though Is Permitted
Later to Proceed Home.

PLYMOUTH, England, April 5.—The Dutch steamship Sieve, Amsterdam, on which the former German Minister to Mexico, H. von Eckhardt, is a passenger, proceeded this evening for Rotterdam.

The steamship, which left New York on March 24, was detained without any reason being given.

The New Amsterdam arrived here Friday and landed mails and passengers, including mail and passengers for France. No one was allowed on board the steamship as she lay here.

When Herr von Eckhardt and his family left New York on the Holland-America liner it was reported that the allied Governments had granted safe conduct to the Minister.

At the time the vessel sailed it was said that on its arrival at Plymouth it would be boarded by British and French secret agents, who would watch the German voyagers until the liner reached Rotterdam.

Herr von Eckhardt was in charge of anti-American propaganda in Mexico. He was recalled by his Government December 21, and came to New York overboard from Mexico City.

WILSON BETTER, BUT PHYSICIAN FORBIDS WORK

President's Condition Pre-
cludes Participation in
Peace Council.

HOUSE STILL ACTING

Probably Will Resume
Conference on Italian
Question To-morrow.

ILLNESS DELAYS PLANS

Hint That Withdrawal From
Conference Has Diplomatic
Nature Is Groundless.

Wilson Just Escapes Bad Influenza Attack

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 5.—A statement issued at 4 o'clock this afternoon by Rear Admiral Grayson, President Wilson's personal physician, says:

"The President has come very near having a serious attack of influenza, but by going to bed at once by my direction he has apparently escaped, but still is necessarily confined to his bed."

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 5.—President Wilson was "slightly better" to-day, an official bulletin on his condition said. His cold, however, was still pronounced enough to cause a slight temperature.

Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's physician, spent a greater part of the forenoon with the patient and reported that satisfactory progress was being made. The Admiral held out no hope, however, of active participation by the President in the deliberations of the Council of Four before Monday. Mr. Wilson was restless the first half of last night, but slept soundly until after 9 o'clock this morning.

When the President awoke it was announced that he was better. He might sit up later in the day, it was said. Discussions of the problems incident to peace continued to-day. Col. House representing the President at the meeting with the Premiers of France, Great Britain and Italy.

Col. House asserted that President Wilson was feeling cheerful during the visit of the Premiers and himself. He was sitting up in bed, Col. House said, and probably would be able to resume his place in the council on Monday.

A meeting of the League of Nations Commission will be called for Tuesday night, if the President is well enough to attend. For the final passage of the Italian relative to the disposition of Italian withdrawing are dismissed as groundless.

After a visit by Col. House this afternoon, Admiral Grayson again closed the President's door to callers, insisting that the patient must not be disturbed more than is absolutely necessary.

While the afternoon bulletin showed an improvement in President Wilson's condition, all precautions are being taken against anything which might lower his vitality.

The President during the day sat up a little and chatted with Mrs. Wilson, but contented himself with receiving from Col. House a brief account of the proceedings of the Council of Four.

While callers were not permitted messages in large numbers were received, extending sympathy both personal and official from friends, the various members of the conference and diplomatic representatives.

President Wilson has displayed keen interest in the proceedings of the council since his enforced absence from its sessions and likewise in the attitude of the Italians relative to the disposition of Fiume. The suggestion that his illness had something of a "diplomatic" aspect found prompt refutation at the Paris "White House" and the council chamber. Nevertheless, his absence from the council just now has created an interesting situation.

It is known that the President had made clear his position on reparations, the disposition of the left bank of the Rhine, the Saar Valley and Fiume—a position which was not shared by all of the conference—so that when his illness forced his withdrawal from the proceedings there seemed little chance for an early agreement. It has been suggested, however, that the substitution of Col. House for the President at the council sittings is affording an opportunity of impressing that body through a new channel with the American attitude, and that this might serve to bring about a change in the position with regard to these questions.

NEW ANTI-U-BOAT DEVICES.

Navy Experimenting With Them
Near Cape May.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 5.—The Government, through navy aviators and submarine specialists, is trying out some new devices for spotting submarines from the air and for communicating between two types of craft at Pensacola Light, near Cape May, according to reports received here to-day.

Experiments are kept under cover, patrols carefully watching against interruption of observation by outsiders. New uses of wireless in maneuvers, including "guiding" of submarines by operators in airplanes, is said to be one of the experiments with which navy men have had great success during the past week. There are two high ranking officers in the party.

TREATY NOT READY FOR 2 WEEKS; AUSTRIAN CRISIS CALLS FOR SPEED; AGREEMENT NEAR ON REPARATIONS

REDS IN MUNICH ASSUME REINS

Soviet Government Is Pro-
claimed in Chief City
of Bavaria.

LOOK TO THE RUSSIANS

Appeal Made for Association
of Hungarian Bolsheviks
in Big Revolt.

Spa, Belgium, April 5.—A Soviet re-

public has been proclaimed in Munich, Bavaria, according to a wireless message received here by Mathias Erberger, head of the German armistice commission. The proclamation was issued at 6 o'clock Friday night.

By the Associated Press.

AUGSBURG, Bavaria, April 4 (delayed).—The Workers' and Soldiers' Council here has appealed to the Central Council at Munich to establish a connection with the Hungarian and Russian Soviet republics.

A general strike in all the industries of the city, to begin Saturday morning, was decided upon by the council.

LONDON, April 5.—A wireless despatch from Berlin says that the Bavarian Government, in fulfillment of its plan for the socialization of the mining industry, will arrange for the production of food, houses, clothing and materials.

The Government is also considering a project for the socialization of the press, in which advertisements will be given only to official organs and newspapers which are being used for purposes of public enlightenment. The newspapers already are adopting a determined attitude against this plan, which would stifle all but the Socialist papers.

MUNICH, April 5.—Addressing a meeting convoked by the Central Council yesterday Dr. Wadler declared that the task of the next few days was the abolition of parties, the unity of the entire proletariat and a general strike control in conjunction with the Russian and Hungarian proletariats.

President Niekisch of the Central Council said that the north Bavarian proletariat would thwart the separation movement of north Bavarian capitalism. The proclamation of the Bavarian Soviet, he added, would probably have an effect throughout Germany and result in the outbreak of a world revolution.

Bavaria is the second largest State in Germany, having in 1910 a population of almost 7,000,000 and an area of 29,292 square miles.

The former Bavarian Royal House was the first outside of the Hohenzollern family to lose its throne, King Ludwig and the Wittelsbach dynasty being deposed by the Bavarian Diet.

Relations between Bavaria and the rest of Germany have not been cordial since the revolution last November. On the overthrow of the dynasty, Kurt Eisner, a Socialist and an opponent of the Majority Socialist now in control in Prussia and Germany, gained the reins of power. Eisner several times threatened to take Bavaria out of the German union and up to the time of his assassination on February 21, he continued to denounce the German Government.

Reports early this week from neutral sources were that Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister in the new Hungarian Communist Government, had arrived in Munich, the Bavarian capital, to advise with the leaders of the Bavarian Government. Since the death of Eisner the Bavarian Government has been under control of Socialists of a more radical type.

A despatch from Augsburg, the third largest city in Bavaria, dated Friday, said that the Workers' and Soldiers' Council there had appealed to the Central Council at Munich to establish relations with the Hungarian and Russian Soviet republics. The council also called a general strike in Augsburg.

Herr Hoffmann, a Radical Socialist, has been Premier of Bavaria since the death of Eisner.

NO REVENUE STAMPS ON 23-4 BREWS

Near Beer Makers Get Set-
back at Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Revenue stamps for beer containing 2 1/2 per cent. of alcohol will not be sold by revenue collectors pending receipt of an opinion from Attorney General Palmer as to whether the Government should permit the brewers to accept tax on the 2 1/2 per cent. product, which it considers a present of doubtful legality. These officials said the question had not been presented formally to them, although protests had been received from brewers at Syracuse, N. Y., that the revenue collector there had refused to sell stamps for such beer.

The collector's action had not been officially recorded here. The brewers are not that the bureau had reached no final decision as to whether the manufacture of the beer should be permitted.

Kerensky, Now Hiding in London, May Go to Russia to Enter the Bolshevik Cabinet

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, April 5.—Alexander Kerensky, former Premier and dictator of Russia, who has been hiding in a London suburb, where it is said he has been making an exhaustive study of a new social doctrine called Sovietism, may return to Russia soon and become the holder of a portfolio of some kind in the Bolshevik Government.

According to a despatch in the Echo de Paris from Stockholm, Kerensky has telegraphed the Soviet Government in Russia that he desires reconciliation and has told Premier Lenin that his ideas are approaching nearer every day to the Bolshevik conception. The former dictator declared that he was ready to accept the new gospel as his own.

ALLIED TROOPS REPULSE REDS ON DANZIG POINT

Bolsheviks Suffer Crushing
Defeat at Hands of Arch-
angel Force.

THEY LEFT MANY DEAD

American Patrols and Artil-
lery Active on the Sector
Held by Them.

By the Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, April 5.—The allied forces, principally British and Russian, operating in the Sredn Mekhronka sector delivered a crushing defeat yesterday afternoon to a large Bolshevik attacking party.

The Bolsheviks charged the allied blockhouses, and the piles of Bolshevik dead lying near them this morning indicated the severity of the losses.

In addition, the allied troops captured nearly 100 prisoners, including a Bolshevik battalion commander and his adjutant.

In the Bolshe-Ozerki sector American patrols continue to harass the Bolsheviks. The allied guns are heavily shelling the town.

East of Obozerskaya, fifteen miles east of Bolshe-Ozerki, the Bolsheviks concentrated a considerable number of troops, but were repulsed. In a raid near Sredn Mekhronka, west of the Dvina, the Allies carried out a raid in which a number of the Bolsheviks were killed and seven were captured. In the direction of Onesto, the Bolsheviks continue to shell the allied positions at Klashiva.

The weather is breaking in favor of the Allies in the territory about Obozerskaya.

The approach of spring is more disadvantageous to the Bolsheviks and their forces. A new system of communication, particularly on the Dvina River sector, must be withdrawn or isolated when the thaw sets in.

There are no signs, however, that the ice is ready to break up on the principal rivers, but many of the smaller streams already are free of ice. It is only a question of a few weeks before navigation will be possible for the allied monitors and gunboats.

A Bolshevik prisoner, questioned regarding the morale of the Red forces, said to-day:

"The soldiers of our regiments are mobilized peasants and the officers are volunteer communists. The spirit of the soldiers is low and everybody is 'fed up' with the communists. The soldiers are treated very severely and are shot for leaving their positions without permission. A new system of discipline has been inaugurated, different ranks and distinctions being reestablished and soldiers must salute on pain of death. Our men are suffering from typhoid and look upon the situation as being one in which the peasants are against the Bolsheviks. Along the road are posts guarded by the Bolsheviks, who have been traveling and take everything they can find."

FINNISH TREACHERY IN NORTH IS FEARED

Maynard Takes Energetic
Action South of Murmansk.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 5.—An official statement dealing with the operations on the Murmansk and Archangel fronts, issued to-night, says:

"Gen. Maynard is taking energetic action to deal with the situation which is causing anxiety 120 miles south of Murmansk. Reinforcements of infantry and marines have been rapidly moved down the railway line, and it is hoped they may succeed in nipping in the bud the mutinous tendency among the Finnish troops who form part of Gen. Maynard's forces. The object of these latter is believed to be to effect a junction with the Bolsheviks."

Archangel situation is unchanged. The Bolsheviks have not attacked their recent disastrous failures.

Important developments on the Murmansk front in northern Russia may be expected in a few days, owing to a threatened defection of Finnish troops, according to the Mail. It is said that it was to meet this danger that American detachments were sent to two American cruisers, which will reach Murmansk early next week.

President Wilson is reported to have ordered the sailors of the two cruisers to land with the troops, if necessary. British relief forces have gone on board.

Continued on Eleventh Page.

Big Four Expected to Reach Decision on War Claims in Week.

VIENNA A NEW WORRY

Collapse There Would
Bring Bolshevism to
Very Doors of Italy.

HUNGARY'S OUTLOOK BAD

Red Congress There Denounces
League of Nations as Al-
liance of Capitalism.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, April 5.—There is some chance that the Council of Four may complete its labors by next Saturday, April 12. Predictions of this kind have to be discounted because of what has regularly happened here, but after to-day's two meetings of the council, which discussed reparations, a statement was made that the indications now pointed strongly to the settlement of these questions in one more week. It will then require a week to draft the treaty.

The fact that the same prediction comes from French and British sources as well as American has given rise to some real hope that the Council of Four has decided to get together.

Another interesting feature of to-day's developments is a decision to hold a plenary session of the Peace Congress next week. This is to receive the labor report, but it indicates apparently that all the reports of the special commissions will take this course.

Austria Near Revolution.

The necessity for speed in the conference is emphasized by developments external to the conference itself. Austria apparently is about to fall into the waiting arms of Bolshevism; alarming reports reached the American mission to-day from official sources in Vienna showing that the Government is tottering and is endeavoring to save itself by adopting a radical constitution, banishing the Hapsburgs and confiscating their property and abolishing titles and the death penalty. These rumors have not been confirmed.

Should Austria follow the example of Hungary Bolshevism would be brought directly to the doors of Italy. Confidence here in the capacity of the Council of Four to deal with this increasingly menacing situation is not increased by the announcement of the Danzig compromise, which is generally disappointing in that it reveals apparently an unwillingness by the President and Premier Lloyd George to take a strong stand against the Germans on any proposition, the effect being to give the Bolsheviks and Germans an idea of the growing impotence of the Allies, of which their propagandists are making active use everywhere.

Compromise Causes Surprise.

While the Allies make an appearance of having maintained their position in regard to the landing of Polish troops at Danzig, yet under the agreement reached Danzig will not be used if the German proposal that they may be landed at other ports is complied with. The hope had been entertained here that the Allies, for the moral effect if for no other reason, would insist on carrying out the Danzig plan, and great surprise was caused by the announcement that both the Germans and the Bolsheviks compromise plans had been adopted.

President Wilson is trying to run the Peace Conference from his sick bed. His illness has come at a most unfortunate time, when peace matters had reached a crisis here, but it is hoped still that he will be able